

# FROM EAST TENNESSEE

The Dispatch to Gen. Burnside's Outpost.

He loses 600 Men and four Guns.

Washington, Nov. 11.

It was stated several days ago that two of Gen. Burnside's most easterly outposts in Tennessee, had been attacked by the rebels, and half of the garrison consisting of two regiments and a battery had been captured. Gen. Grant's dispatch did not designate the exact place where the disaster occurred, nor did it state the strength of the rebel force, nor the probable number of killed and wounded on our side.

The Republican of this afternoon says Gen. Burnside telegraphed that the disaster referred to occurred at Rogersville, Hawkins county, Tennessee. This place is the terminus of the branch of the East Tennessee and Virginia railroad, and is situated fifteen miles from Knoxville. The rebels also captured 600 men and four cannon. He does not mention the number of his killed and wounded.

His army is where it was when the attack was made, and in good spirits, subject to the orders of Gen. Grant, who is perfectly satisfied with the situation. Knoxville, Nov. 11.

In the recent affair at Rogersville, Burnside's forces were overwhelmed by superior numbers.

Burnside has taken over 1500 prisoners since he came into Tennessee, independent of the garrison at Cumberland Gap, putting us far ahead of the rebels.

There are some in the Union who are against us but we expect to repel them.

At Rogersville the rebels captured about 600 men, 4 pieces of artillery, and a number of the captured arms were of the 12th and 14th Ohio.

We hold from Washington, on the Tennessee river, to above Bell's Gap.

# FROM NEW ORLEANS

Departure of a Large Militia

Nov.

The United States steam transport Daniel Webster, Captain Sherman arrived at New Orleans, bringing news of the departure of a large militia from the city. The militia, consisting of 1,000 men, is being sent to the front by the steamer.

The militia is being sent to the front by the steamer, and will be under the command of Capt. Strong of the Monongahela.

The following orders on anchoring were issued:

Immediately after anchoring on the enemy's coast, all boats will be cleared away, transports towing steam tugs will cast them off, and those towing rowers will haul them up and wait for orders.

The soldiers will be provided with four days' cooked rations. This will be necessary, as there will probably be no fuel on shore. Their contents will also be filled with good water, and they will be cautioned to be very careful in the use of the men.

They will be armed with arms in good order, and bayonets in the scabbard. They will then step into the small boats and be rowed ashore. Every soldier will be supplied with the full amount of forty rounds of ammunition in his cartridge box, and those who are on board will be supplied with extra ammunition, which will carry extra twenty rounds in their knapsacks.

Gen. Dana issued a stringent order on assuming the command of the 13th Army Corps. Gen. Dana is seriously sick.

Transplanting Large Trees.

The following may be of some interest to some of our readers just at this time as possessing practical value:

The system of transplanting large trees has been practiced in Paris during the last few years to an extent unknown elsewhere.

In spring and autumn the trees are transplanted in the following manner: The trees are cut in all directions, and the various squirts recently laid out in many parts of the city, have been used to cut the roots of the trees by these means.

A report has been made on the subject to the Central Society of Horticulture, by which we are informed that the trees are cut in all directions, and the various squirts recently laid out in many parts of the city, have been used to cut the roots of the trees by these means.

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# JOLIET SIGNAL.

JOLIET, ILLINOIS.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

Tuesday, November 17, 1863.

# Be Not Discouraged.

We regret to notice the fact that Democrats—men who love the constitution and Union—are discouraged at the recent triumphs of Abolitionism. Indeed some of our Democratic friends are almost ready to give up in despair.

This will never do. The salvation of the country and its rescue from the jaws of destruction depends upon the success of the Democratic party in the political contest to come off next year. In 1864, the greatest political contest ever witnessed in the history of the world will occur. The hosts of Abolitionism, vandalism and despotism are already marshaling for the conflict. Their programme has been announced by the captains and oracles of the party, and embraces doctrines and measures of the most dangerous and pernicious character. Their secret leagues are busy plotting to retain in power the same men and policy that has overwhelmed the nation in war.

The Democracy, instead of being aroused to greater energy by the determined and desperate movements of their opponents, are quietly resting up on their arms. Their recent defeats, it seems, have completely disheartened them. And some of the weak-kneed are discussing the propriety of abandoning the Democratic organization, or what would be equivalent, are in favor of adopting the most objectionable portion of the Abolition platform. This faint-heartedness and apathy on the part of Democrats, we have no doubt, was the cause of our recent defeats, and will be the cause of future disaster to our party and nation, unless our friends bestir themselves.

An able New York contemporary, the Freeman's Journal, advances some views on this subject which we regard as sound and reasonable. The editor, who is one of the ablest champions of constitutional freedom, boldly assumes the ground that our recent reverses, politically, are owing to the "half-and-half" platform upon which we went into the contest.

The returns of the late elections show that this view of the subject is the correct one. In Maine, Pennsylvania, Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota, the Democracy adopted the war as the issue, and the consequence was that the hosts of Democrats abstained from voting. The Democracy of Ohio, though defeated by corruption, bribery, and the force of Executive power, and New Jersey and Indiana, did much better than those of their brethren who went in for war and taxation and subjugation. In New Jersey, the Democracy boldly took the peace platform, while in Ohio and Indiana, though endorsing the war, peace men, on a constitutional basis, were run as the candidates.

In Ohio particularly, the peace Democrats were not only obliged to stand against the deficiency of their own platform, but they were obliged to contend against, not only the legitimate party position, but the whole power of the Federal Government. Generals in the service and under pay of the Government, were sent there to make speeches when their services were needed in the field; the Government contractors were compelled to institute a system of terrorism over their workmen; the officials in every part of the country were heavily taxed for funds to corrupt the Church and the electors; and every appliance which official power could bring to bear was made use of to defeat Vallandigham.

We firmly believe that if the Democracy in the future, will take strong ground against the prosecution of the war, on the present policy, against recurring conscriptions, against the needless waste of life and substance, and the oppressive taxation which must follow, if the conflict is continued for the purpose declared by the Wilsons, the Greeleys, the Sumners, that the war will most certainly triumph in 1864.

Let the Democracy—the true Union men of the country—meet their opponents on the broad issue presented. Let us hear no more Democrats demanding a "vigorous prosecution of the war," on the present policy, and the people will have something to call them out to elections—and the country may yet be saved.

# Who Bids?

The original draft of the President's Emancipation Proclamation was prepared by the committee of the Chicago Soldiers Aid Fair, and put up at Auction, the proceeds of the sale to go to the benefit of that fund.

The precious document was run up by the shoddy patriots of that city to the enormous sum of one thousand dollars, when a Maine man bid two thousand. The most recent bid at that until last Thursday, when the proprietor of the Chicago Times, who was the highest bidder. Whether it will be struck off to the Times, depends altogether upon the honesty and liberality and patriotism of Chicago Abolitionism.

It will be a burning shame to the shoddy of Chicago, if this document, which has cost and will continue to cost vast sums of treasure and so many thousands of lives, should be allowed to go for a mere nominal sum, or fall into the hands of the "villainous" Chicago Times.

Chicago Abolitionists, who have reaped such immense profits from the bloody conflict, should see to it that the edict which has been so fruitful to the bloody harvest, should fall into any but auction hands.

If the Times outside the bidding, and get the symbol of blood and national ruin, we speak for a lithograph copy.

# IMPROVEMENT OF JEFFERSON STREET.

We congratulate our citizens on the excellent condition of Jefferson street. Mr. James O'Reilly, the contractor, is entitled to thanks for the manner in which the work is done, and the faithfulness with which he adheres to the terms of the contract.

The people of Joliet need not be ashamed, hereafter, of their principal street. The only difficulty now is in preventing those of our citizens who have "fast horses" from driving too rapid over it.

# Three White Men for a Negro.

The Republican leaders have at last taken ground that this war must be carried on until all the slaves of the South, whether the property of loyal or disloyal owners, be freed. For some time the Administration has been leading its followers by degrees to the endorsement of this alternative of Abolitionism.

The negro worshippers of the North may well rejoice now over the consummation of their devout anticipations. They have the satisfaction of seeing the Executive and Legislative departments of the Government pledged to their darling schemes of emancipation. The old constitution enacted by the fathers of the Republic is violently thrust aside, and its guarantees and provisions disregarded and trampled upon by those who have sworn to sustain and obey that instrument in all its parts.

The war which was commenced for the avowed purpose of putting down the rebellion and vindicating the majesty of the constitution and laws enacted in compliance with its provisions, has been converted into a stupendous John Brown raid. The brave men who volunteered to fight for the Union and constitution are now compelled to fight for negro freedom. The policy of the leading Republicans now is to destroy the Southern States, exterminate the white people of the South and to free the negroes, and place the conquered country in their possession.

As announced by Sumner, Whiting, Chase and others whose positions under their views to consideration as coming from the Administration itself, there can be no peace until the last negro is free. And it has been declared by some of the eminent Abolition divines, that they would prefer to see all the men in the country fit for military duty exterminated, rather than see the Union restored as it was.

These war Jacobins do not care how many white men are slaughtered, if by that means the negroes can be turned loose among us. It is estimated that, so far, the lives of three white men have been sacrificed for every negro liberated. And it will require more than this proportion in the future. But what care the Abolitionists for the lives of a million white men if that means one-third that number of negroes can be stolen from their legal owners.

Washington, Nov. 17.

Washington would bring discussion—did he not tell the truth?

Henry Clay told the truth of Abolitionism would bring discussion—did he not tell the truth?

Madison, Monroe, Jackson, Wright, Pierce, Douglas and other Democratic statesmen predicted that the triumph of Abolitionism would bring discussion and civil war—did they tell the truth?

History relates of Robespierre that he once resigned a judgeship on account of his repugnance to capital punishment and to avoid sentencing criminals. But in the "reign of terror" he took a fierce delight in furnishing the guillotine with hundreds of victims a day. And so it is with Sumner and the leading Abolitionists, to say nothing of the political persons. After being timid as a school girl at the sight of blood, they have arrived at such a pitch of ferocity that they are disatisfied unless rivers of blood are constantly spilled.

A PERPETUAL PRESENT.—It is reported that a plan is projected by Secretary Seward, Senator Wilson, and other leading Republicans, to declare the administration of A. Lincoln perpetual until the rebellion is put down. Military necessity is the declared plea for the project. The projectors of this scheme for an incipient monarchy urge that the excitement of elections will prevent that vigorous prosecution of the war, which they declare is so essential.

DEATH OF THE OLDEST MAN IN WILL COUNTY.—Mr. John McCulliff, Sr., aged 101 years, died at his residence in this city on last Thursday morning, after a brief illness. Mr. McCulliff was a native of Ireland, and for over twenty years a resident of Joliet. Up to his 70th year he enjoyed remarkable good health, with all his faculties unimpaired. During the last four years his eyesight failed him, yet he was happy and contented under his affliction.

A GOVERNMENT OF FORCE.—Any government however despotic and tyrannical, can maintain itself, although nine-tenths of the people curse it and devote to its destruction from its threshold, so long as it has a large army which will enforce its mandates.—Boston Traveller.

Exactly; and that is just the prospect that now seems before the American people. Forcing men into the army, and then compelling them to vote the Abolition ticket, is now called "sustaining the cause of freedom."

THE "SWARM" OF MARSHMISTERS.—The whole number of soldiers obtained under the late draft in Massachusetts was one thousand eight hundred and thirty, all of whom were sent to the army of the Potomac.

MONEY WANTED.—We abhor dupe, but circumstances sometimes compel people to say and do things repugnant to their feelings. And our necessities compel us to call upon those who know themselves indebted to us, either for subscription, advertising, or job printing. Our expenses, owing to the advance in the price of paper, ink, &c., during the past year have been greatly enlarged, and our patrons act as though they thought we could print a paper for nothing without money. There are several hundred names on our books owing us from two to seventeen years subscription for the Signal, and we say to them, and we mean it too, that they can settle up now on more favorable terms than they can after the first of December. We hoped that some of our subscribers would get ashamed of their delinquency and pay up after awhile, but it seems that the longer we let their accounts run, the less they think about paying. We can't publish our paper any longer on such terms, and we hereby notify those interested of the fact. Let them govern themselves accordingly.

NEW BELL.—The Methodists of this city have just purchased and placed in their Church a new bell, weighing 3,250 pounds. It has a fine tone, and is one of the largest in the city.

# Mrs. Lincoln's Grand Ball.

The first ball ever given in the White House. Over eight hundred invitations were issued.

Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln placed themselves in the corner of the East Room, and received the guests. For once the throng moved in a current; and when the rooms were full, the ball was started, and the guests were seated at the tables.

At eleven a large apartment was thrown open; about twelve o'clock, with an immense punch bowl, the center, and sandwiches, &c., around it.

The supper was set in the dining room, and was considered one of the finest displays of gastronomic art ever seen in the country. The bill of fare was: (Here upon the table were laid a variety of dishes were described.) The tables fairly bent under expensive luxuries heaped one upon another. It cost thousands of dollars.

At twelve the dining room was thrown open for inspection, and the guests passed in and viewed it, preparatory to the demolition of the artistic pile.

Nearly all the Generals in the army were there.

The ladies were dressed in the height of fashionable extravagance.

The above graphic description of Mrs. Lincoln's grand party is copied from the Washington correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette, a leading Republican paper.

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# The War in Virginia.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.

There is no change in our army today. The engineers are rebuilding the railroad bridge over the Rapidan.

Everything is quiet along the line, reinforcements being sent to the Rapidan. The army is in a quiet working order. The railroad bridge across the Rapidan will be done next Monday.

Lee's army at Gordonsville, 30,000 men, is in a quiet working order. The railroad bridge across the Rapidan will be done next Monday.

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